FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

16 MAY 1985

Egypt

Relations With Israel — Egyptian officials held two rounds of talks with a visiting Israeli delegation 15 May and a U.S. delegation attended the second session, which focused on the Tabah dispute, according to MENA. The agency cited Israeli delegation member David Kimche's comment that the two sides had drawn "a little closer on certain points," noting that both delegations reviewed their positions on Tabah, thereby allowing for better understanding of each other's views. Other issues to be covered by the talks include the Canada refugee camp in Rafah and bilateral questions like tourism and information, MENA noted.

Meanwhile, Egyptian security forces dispersed "without violence" a demonstration outside the Jewish synagogue in Cairo, arresting some 24 people, MENA reported. The demonstrators were protesting in the erroneous belief that a celebration was taking place at the synagogue marking the anniversary of the establishment of Israel, the agency said. In a related report, AFP asserted that riot police beat the demonstrators with clubs.

Defense Agreement With Jordan — Egypt and Jordan will sign a joint defense agreement, according to an Egyptian Foreign Ministry source cited by Kuwait's *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* 14 May. An Egyptian military delegation will fly to Amman next week to arrange a joint military exercise that will be an introductory step toward implementing a bilateral protocol on military cooperation, the source stated.

Sudan

The Council of Ministers declared south Sudan a disaster area in a 14 May statement reported by SUNA, appealing to Sudanese People's Liberation Army leader Colonel John Garang to abide by the Armed Forces' unilateral cease-fire while roads and railroads are used to deliver food supplies to the south. As for political parties, SUNA reported that 'Abdallah Zakariyah declared his Revolutionary Committees Movement will attempt to "incite the people to take over power," though he stressed that the movement supports the Transitional Military Council (TMC), the cabinet, and the Trade Unions Alliance. He also emphasized its "independence" from Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, according to SUNA. Nevertheless a MENA report on Zakariyah's remarks cited him as saying that the movement will base its actions on Al-Qadhdhafi's *Green Book*.

Egyptian Ties — A visiting Egyptian National Democratic Party delegation met with TMC Chairman General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab 15 May and with Foreign Minister Ibrahim Taha Ayyub 14 May, according to SUNA. Meanwhile, former President Ja'far Numayri has applied to Saudi Arabia for a visa, sources in Cairo told AFP.

Lebanon

Terrorism — The Islamic Jihad group sent a "final warning" to the Beirut press to swap Jihad members, currently held in Kuwait, for its French and U.S. hostages, AFP reported. The Jihad claimed responsibility for the kidnapping of the UNRWA deputy director in Beirut, Voice of Lebanon radio stated, although the Revolutionary Organization of Socialist Muslims also claimed responsibility, according to the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon.

Syrian View — Following a series of meetings in Damascus between Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Ministers Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt, Khaddam stated that Syria wants a "new formula" to replace the 1943 charter, and that maintaining the old formula could lead to a resumption of the war, Beirut radio disclosed.

Israel-United States

Israeli sources in Washington denied that the United States has asked Israel to allow U.S. representatives to tour Israel's nuclear reactors to ensure that U.S.-made safety switches cannot be used in the production of nuclear weapons, Jerusalem radio reported.

Libya

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, in an address to a rally in Burundi cited by Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio, pledged to bolster the defense capability of Burundi.

Iran

The monarchist Ariya organization claimed responsibility for the 12 May Tehran bombing in a phone call to Kuwait's *AL-QABAS*. The Mojahidin-e Khalq organization denied responsibility for the explosion, the paper noted.

DRA-Pakistan

An Afghan mujahidin missile attack against the Soviet Union's largest air base in Farah Province last week caused "heavy casualties and damage," IRNA reported. In other developments, Pakistani monitored media have not mentioned the Soviet protest over the death of Soviet soldiers in Pakistani territory, as reported by Moscow radio's Urdu service. The radio recounted the incident at an Afghan counterrevolutionaries' camp near Peshawar where captured DRA and Soviet soldiers died in "lopsided fighting" in an attempt to take over the camp.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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Karmal Interviewed on Gains of Revolution
LD152201 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1630 GMT 15 May 85

[Interview with Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, by journalist Jerzy Walasek of Poland's *TRYBUNA LUDU* — date, place not given; announcer-read]

[Excerpts] Question: The DRA has entered the 8th year of its victorious revolution. We in Poland know how difficult the past years have been. However, despite the many problems, the aims of the April Revolution have been implemented one after the other. In your opinion, what are the major successes in these achievements of the revolution?

Answer: A few days ago our country's workers celebrated the 7th anniversary of the April Revolution with special grandeur. Seven years in the thousand-year history of our country is a short time.

This is the first time in the history of Afghanistan that democratic land and water reform has been implemented, and hundreds of thousands of hectares of land have been distributed to landless and smallholder peasants free of charge. The implementation of democratic land and water reform is one of the main aims of our revolution.

Despite the continuation of the undeclared war of reaction and imperialism and economic banditry, the gains of our revolution in the economic sphere are considerable. The masses of the people have found practical opportunities to take part in solving state and social problems. The system of social organizations, which have been organized in the National Fatherland Front [NFF] as the bulwark of revolutionary power, are being consistently consolidated and are playing an increasing role in society and in state affairs.

Question: What is the program of the PDPA for overcoming what has been left behind by the past feudalist period?

Answer: The PDPA action program, which was approved during the party's national conference in 1982, outlined the tasks of the PDPA in eliminating the backwardness left over from the feudal and prefeudal regimes of the past and in the construction of a new society.

It should be pointed out that our party is now engaged in implementing the new phase of the democratic land and water reform. So far, more than 300,000 peasant families have received land as a result of the land reform program. The process of land and water reform is continuing.

Question: Imperialist interference is a usual method of U.S. imperialism with regard to progressive and socialist forces. One example of such a policy is interference in the internal affairs of our country. Which forms of interference have been adopted against Afghanistan through the use of the counterrevolution?

Answer: From the beginning of the victory of the April Revolution in Afghanistan, reaction and international imperialism chose the policy of interference and aggression against the revolution and the people. The enemies of Afghanistan's well being and freedom are trying in vain to bring back the past and to reestablish their plundering interests, which they lost as a result of the April Revolution. It is now more than 6 years since international imperialism unleashed an undeclared war against the DRA. And for this the soil of Pakistan and the territory of Iran are used in training, equipping, arming, and infiltrating the sold out counterrevolutionary agents to our country. The intervention being organized from outside our borders, are: terror and murder, inflicting damage to economic and public establishments, imposing pressure and force on inhabitants in the villages, infiltrating spies in various forms, loot and arson — in short, every form of inhuman activity and interference in order to create obstacles in the path of progress and development of our people. Also, a psychological war has been started by the imperialist powers against our country and they distort the truth concerning our popular revolution. In this way they misinform world public opinion about the truth of imperialist intervention and aggression against the DRA. However, the successful celebration of the 7th anniversary of the April Revolution and the historic resolutions of the Grand Assembly, which were adopted by the authorized representatives of the people, have again proved that our people, under the leadership of the PDPA, are resolutely determined to continue along the path they have chosen.

Question: The NFF and the patriotic forces, under the leadership of the PDPA, are defending the independence, territorial integrity, and the gains of the revolution. What is the process of daily political activities and the process of normalization of the situation in the DRA?

Answer: During the last 4 years since the formation of the NFF in the DRA, its role in political and social life has been extensively increased. It has been transformed into a powerful factor in the realization of the lofty aims of the revolution. The NFF, which has organized under its banner the forces of the millions, is a broad union of the people in the process of consolidating the revolutionary power of our country's workers.

NFF centers have been formed in all districts, villages, subdistricts, provinces, and large cities and are actively accomplishing their part in defending the gains of the revolution. They are organizing self-defense groups, revolution defenders, border militia, and revolution defense groups in the villages in various parts of the country. They mop up the remnants of the counterrevolution and help to normalize the situation. Its role is organizing social affairs and even the daily affairs of urban centers and its local councils. By convening tribal and national assemblies it engages in solving local problems.

On the other hand the DRA Government is concentrating all its efforts toward normalizing the situation around Afghanistan, which has been aggravated as a result of the policy of international imperialism, headed by the U.S. imperialism and reaction, and is preparing suitable conditions for maintaining peace. The realistic and constructive proposals of the DRA dated 14 May 1980, and 24 August 1981, contain all aspects of the peaceful solution of the situation around Afghanistan. It contains not only questions concerning defense of the independence and national sovereignty of the DRA and the cessation of imperialist interfer-

ence in the internal affairs of our country, but enshrines the national interests of all countries of the region and helps toward improvement of the political atmosphere throughout the world.

Based on these efforts and initiatives, several round of talks in Geneva between the delegates of the DRA and Pakistan have taken place through the representative of the UN secretary general, and some progress has been made in this regard. The DRA in practice supports the efforts of the UN secretary general and, with constructive, realistic, and flexible approach, it helps the process of negotiation.

Question: Afghan-Polish relations have a long history. After the victory of the April Revolution these relations between our parties and governments have been strengthened. What is your opinion about the present cooperation and its future prospects?

Answer: The fraternal and friendly Afghan-Polish relations, which are based on long traditions of friendship, reached a new qualitative level after the victory of the April Revolution, in particular, its new stage. Its basis consists of mutual friendship and cooperation.

The problems which our Polish brothers faced as a result of the conspiracies and intrigues of international imperialism, to a certain extent prevented the active participation of that country, like other friendly and fraternal socialist countries, in the technical and economic projects of the DRA. However, the present phase of relations between our countries is strengthened with the conclusion of a number of agreements and protocols and is being broadened from day to day.

After the victory of the April Revolution, the fraternal country of Poland helped Afghanistan in the fields of geodesy and cartography, culture and education, public health, the expansion of exchange in communications and publicity, and other areas.

The DRA has consistently followed the process of events and the interference of international imperialism, headed by U.S. imperialism, in the internal affairs of Poland and has persistently voiced its resolute support for the Polish United Workers Party and the socialist Government of Poland toward repulsing the intrigues of internal reaction and international imperialism.

In this way the party and state leaders of the People's Republic of Poland have expressed their fraternal support and militant solidarity for the Afghan revolution. This solidarity has been reflected in the official messages, statements, and announcements of the party and state authorities of both countries.

The prospect for expansion and consolidation of friendship and fraternal internationalist cooperation between the DRA and the People's Republic of Poland, which are inspired by the characteristics of the anti-imperialist social systems of both countries, undoubtedly has a glittering and bright future.

An example of the expansion of fraternal cooperation and friendship is the forthcoming visit of a DRA party and state delegation to Poland at the invitation of the party and state authorities of that friendly and fraternal country. I am confident this visit will have constructive and beneficial influences in the process of the growth of friendship and fraternal cooperation between our people.

Karmal, Delegation Leave to Visit Poland

LD151751 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] A high-ranking DRA party and state delegation, which is due to accompany Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, in his official and friendly visit to the People's Republic of Poland, left Kabul this morning.

Members of the delegation are: Saleh Muhammad Ziray, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee; Zohur Razmju, candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Kabul City Party Committee; Sarwar Mangal, member of the PDPA Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the DRA State Planning Committee; Shah Muhammad Dost, member of the PDPA Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Anwar Farzam, member of the PDPA Central Committee and secretary of the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium; Muhammad Shah Sorkhabi, member of the PDPA Central Committee and minister of irrigation and water resources; Major General Shah Nawaz Tanay, member of the PDPA Central Committee and chief of General Staff of the DRA armed forces; and Tawab Zaka'i, deputy to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

A BIA correspondent reports that some members of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo; some members of the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council, and the Council of Ministers of the DRA; high-ranking party and state staff; the Soviet ambassador in Kabul; and the charge d'affaires of the People's Republic of Poland in Kabul saw the delegation off at Kabul international airport. The BAKHTAR Information Agency correspondent adds that a DRA press delegation will also accompany Babrak Karmal during his official and friendly visit to the People's Republic of Poland.

Mujahidin Operations Reported in Ghowr, Wardak

GF151836 (Clandestine) Voice of Islamic Revolution of Afghanistan in Dari 1715 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] In recent days our mujahidin brothers in a swift guerrilla action attacked a command post of the Soviet-Karmal soldiers in the subdistrict of Farsi in Ghowr Province, inflicting damage and casualties. The report said that in this action the commando unit commander along with another mercenary were killed and two other enemy soldiers were wounded. The infidel forces, which were angered over the successful mujahidin attack, savagely retaliated with four MIG aircraft and bombed several villages in Farsi subdistrict. As a result, several dwellings were damaged while two persons, one woman and one child, were martyred. Several other men, women, old and young, were injured in the bombing.

Our mujahidin brothers hit a staging center of the Soviet-Karmal troops in Maydan in Wardak Province in a well-planned guerrilla attack. Heavy casualties and damage were inflicted on the Soviets and their communist mercenaries.

Our mujahidin brothers recently attacked a military convoy of the Soviet-Karmal forces near the Khyber Pass. In this surprise attack by our mujahidin, the enemy column was forced to retreat and head back toward Kabul.

In this operation, our Muslim mujahidin inflicted heavy damage and casualties on the enemy. They destroyed several tanks with their crews.

Parliament Discusses Sikh Plot To Kill Gandhi

BK151255 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] In the Lok Sabha today, members urged the government to exercise caution in the matter of security of the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, during his forthcoming foreign tour. They expressed concern and relief at the reported uncovering of a plot to assassinate Mr Gandhi during his visit to the United States next month. The members were taking part in a special discussion on a motion on the subject moved by Mr G.G. Swell, Congress-I. Moving the motion, Mr Swell complimented the U.S. Government and the Federal Bureau of Investigation for uncovering the plot by a few extremists in the United States. He, however, felt that there must be some central command masterminding and directing the activities of extremists against India. He called for an international coordinated effort to find the central command of terrorism. The governments of Canada, West Germany, Britain, and France should also be involved in this effort, as extremists are functioning in these countries also.

Mr Madhu Dandavate, Janata, moved an amendment to the motion urging the prime minister not to cancel his visit, which would mean an abject surrender to the extremists. A Telugu Desam member, however, preferred a postponement of Mr Gandhi's visit for some time. While not agreeing with them for the postponement, CPI-M member wanted the government to be cautious about the activities of CIA to destabilize the country. A similar opinion was also expressed by a ruling party member.

The debate is in progress.

'Perfect Security' Assured

BK151619 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 15 May 85

[Excerpt] The minister of state for communications, Mr Ram Niwas Mirdha, assured the Lok Sabha today that perfect security will be provided to the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, at home and during his visit abroad. He said the government is aware of its responsibility and will discharge it in the best possible way it can. Mr Mirdha was intervening in a discussion on a motion which expressed grave concern of the house at the plot uncovered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation to assassinate the prime minister during his coming visit to the United States. Mr Mirdha, who was speaking in the absence of the minister of state for external affairs, Mr Khurshid Alam Khan, shared the concern of the members about the security of the prime minister. He said it concerns everybody, as the prime minister represents the entire nation.

Mr Mirdha said the government deeply appreciates the prompt action taken by the U.S. Government after the plot was uncovered. Legal proceedings have been initiated and the Indian Government hopes that prompt action will be taken against the arrested persons. The minister pointed out that the governments of Britain and Canada did not take serious action when they were told by the Indian Government about the activities of the extremists in their countries. These governments were told as to how extremist activities were projected by their media and the way these people were being protected in those countries. He said our embassies in these countries protested but without results. Mr Mirdha expressed the hope that governments of Canada and Britain will take note of the serious feelings of the house on the issue and take action.

Mr Mirdha did not agree with some members that our embassies are not active. He said the Indian Embassy in Washington protested when briefing was held on the so-called human rights issue in Punjab. He made it clear that no U.S. congressman attended the briefing.

Later the house unanimously adopted the motion moved by Mr G.G. Swell, Congress-I.

Antiterrorist Bill Introduced in Lok Sabha

BK160900 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] A bill to amend the arms act was introduced in the Lok Sabha today. It aims at combating the growing menace of terrorism. It provides for stringent punishment for illegal possession or carrying of arms and ammunition. The minimum punishment is sought to be raised to 3 year's imprisonment against 1 year at present. Likewise, the maximum term of imprisonment is also to be raised from 5 years to 7 years. The minister of state for home, Mrs Ram Dulari Sinha, introduced the bill.

The statement of objects and reasons of the bill says that there has been an increased use of firearms, mostly unauthorized, by terrorists and others in committing violent acts. Such activities have been particularly noted in disturbed areas like Punjab and Chandigarh. As the punishments provided for these offenses at present do not have a deterrent effect, they are proposed to be made more stringent.

It may be recalled that the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, earlier this week announced in Parliament that the government proposes to bring forward a bill to enable the government to combat terrorism more effectively.

Minister Says 'No Change' in Nuclear Policy

BK150820 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] The Lok Sabha was told that the government is concerned at the possibility of Pakistan's nuclear program having a non-peaceful dimension and the attitude of certain countries that may have the effect of encouraging this process. However, it was reiterated that there will be no change in India's nuclear policy. The minister of state for external affairs, Mr Khurshid Alam Khan, said this in a written reply.

In reply to another question, the minister of state for science and technology, Mr Shivraj Patil said there have been discussions with France for mutual cooperation in various fields of atomic energy including supply of nuclear power reactors.

Breeder Reactor To Start Operation in August

HK160742 Hong Kong AFP in English 0726 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] New Delhi, May 16 (AFP) — India's first breeder reactor using a homemade unconventional nuclear fuel is expected to start operation in August, PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) reported.

The fast breeder test reactor at Kalpakkam near the south Indian city of Madras has been handed over to the operation group for commissioning, the agency said quoting the Department of Atomic Energy sources.

The reactor, based on French design, originally was meant to use conventional uranium-plutonium oxide fuel, but India had to decide on an alternate fuel as it could not get the highly enriched uranium from France, PTI said.

When the reactor is commissioned, India will be the first country using a mixture of carbides of plutonium and un-enriched uranium, PTI said.

PTI quoted sources as saying that the fuel had been tested and found to be "even better" than oxide fuel, dispelling initial doubts on its effectiveness.

The reactor, using sodium as coolant, will be made criticial with a small core of fuel assemblies and operated at a low power level to conduct experiments in the first phase, PTI said. The commissioning of steam generators and turbines will be taken up later.

When fully commissioned, the plant will generate 15 mega watts of electricity and will be the basis for designs of bigger breeder reactors, PTI said.

Minister on Defense Technology Import From Italy

BK151448 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] The defense minister, Mr Narasimha Rao, told the Rajya Sabha today that India has decided to acquire certain sophisticated technologies from Italy under the recent concluded agreement with it. Replying to a question, he said defense equipment and technologies have been acquired from countries like the Soviet Union, the United States, Bulgaria, France and many other countries. He said their secrets cannot be leaked in the interest of the country. Mr Narasimha Rao also told the house that some of the long-term recommendations of the Air Marshal (Lofantan) committee on Indian Air Force aircraft accidents are under the scrutiny of the government. Fifteen recommendations of the committee have already been implemented.

Companies May Contribute to Political Parties

BK150501 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] The Rajya Sabha has passed the bill seeking to permit companies other than government companies to make contributions to political parties. It seeks to amend the Company's Act of 1956. The statement of objects and reasons appended to the bill says under the amendment any company other than a government company which has been in existence for than 3 financial years can make political contributions not exceeding 5 percent of its average net profit. It also seeks to make it obligatory on every company to disclose in its profit and loss account any amount contributed by it to any political party. Another amendment provides the legitimate [words indistinct] vehicles should be treated at par with secured creditors in the event of the closure of the company.

The third amendment relates to amalgamation of companies in the public interest. An amendment moved by Mr Murasoli Maran, DMK [Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam] was rejected. Replying to the discussion, the industry and company affairs minister, Mr Virendra Patil, said the government's intention to bring an amendment to the act of 1956 is to eliminate the role of black money in elections.

Minister Dismisses U.S. 'Radio Wave War' Report

BK160750 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] The minister of state for external affairs, Mr Khurshid Alam Khan, told the Rajya Sabha today that the government closely monitors all developments in the vicinity of the country which have a bearing on its security.

Replying to a question, he said there is no definite information about the veracity of a report published in a section of the press that U.S. unleashes radio wave war on India. According to information collected by the government, the report has been proved unfounded, he added.

Minister on Upcoming Talks With Bangladesh

BK160929 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] India and Bangladesh will hold talks shortly to resolve some of the more important and pressing issues between the two countries. This information was given by the minister of state for external affairs, Mr Khurshid Alam Khan, in a written reply in the Rajya Sabha today. He said the more important unresolved issues are the question of augmentation and sharing of the Ganga [Ganges] waters, the large-scale and continuing illegal immigration from Bangladesh, and the wasting of properties in Bangladesh of Indian nationals and their Bangladeshi cosharers.

On Tin Bigha, government remains committed to handing over the corridor on lease to Bangladesh. Mr Khurshid Alam Khan told the Rajya Sabha that government is closely monitoring all developments in the vicinity of the country which have a bearing on our security. Replying to a question, he said, there is no definite information about the veracity of a report published in a section of the press that U.S. unleashes radio wave war on India. According to information collected by the government the report has proved incorrect.

Mr Khan said the government has taken up the issue of large-scale acquisition of sophisticated weapons by Pakistan from the United States at different levels both with Islamabad and Washington.

Minister on Pakistan Offer of U.S. Army Facility

BK151403 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] The Parliament was informed that the government has seen reports about Pakistan Government offering Karachi for setting up a rest and recreation center for U.S. soldiers. The minister of state for external affairs, Mr Khurshid Alam Khan, said India opposed to setting up of foreign bases and facilities of any country. The government views on this matter has been conveyed both to the United States and the Pakistan Government, he said.

Pakistani Minister Noorani Begins Official Visit

BK151630 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] The Pakistan minister of state for foreign affairs, Mr Zain Noorani, arrived in New Delhi this evening on an official visit to India. He was received at the airport by the secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs, Dr J.S. Teja, and the Pakistan ambassador in India, Dr Humayun Khan. Mr Noorani told the All India Radio correspondent that the successful conclusion of the South Asian Regional Conference summit [scheduled in Dhaka in December] will lead to better understanding among the seven nations in the region. He said people of both India and Pakistan want peace and better understanding.

Sri Lankan Political Adviser Arrives for Visit

BK160351 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Mr Esmond Wickremasinghe, political adviser to the Sri Lankan president, Mr Jayewardene, arrived in New Delhi last night for talks with India leaders. This follows a telephone call from the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi to the Sri Lankan president.

Mr Wickremasinghe reached New Delhi along with the minister of state for external affairs, Mr Khurshid Alam Khan, from Thimpu after attending the meeting of the South Asian Regional Cooperation [SARC].

Speaking to All India Radio correspondent at the airport, Mr Wickremasinghe expressed happiness that Sri Lanka was able to attend the SARC meeting.

He said the drafts prepared after final discussions at the meeting are fully acceptable to Sri Lanka. He hoped that SARC will become a reality and a great success.

Further on Sikh Violence, Weekend Bombings

Pakistan Embassy Denies Connection

HK151546 Hong Kong AFP in English 1539 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] New Delhi, May 15 (AFP) — The Pakistan Embassy here today denied insinuations that it was involved in the transistor-bomb blasts that rocked northern India last weekend.

"Terrorism is a phenomenon which can pose danger to both countries," PRESS TRUST OF INDIA quoted the embassy as saying in a press release.

Indian Home Minister Shankarrao Chavan had told Parliament on Monday that police had found a Pakistan-made pistol during a raid on a house suspected to have been used for the manufacture of the transistor bombs that left 84 people dead.

Home Secretary R.D. Pradhan told Independent Television of London last night by telephone that he suspected foreign involvement in the terrorist assault. Mr. Pradhan did not name any country.

The Pakistan Embassy release denied that Pakistan was connected with the blasts and said Pakistan was on record as having suggested that the two neighbors could discuss ways of cooperating in curbing terrorism.

'Dire Consequences' Warned

HK160656 Hong Kong AFP in English 0622 GMT 16 May 85

[By Dilip Ganguly]

[Text] New Delhi, May 16 (AFP) — The Sikh political party has warned the Indian Government of "dire consequences" if it continues what a party spokesman called "repressive policies" against Sikhs.

The warning came from the Akali Dal Party's new leader after reports that police in north India had arrested more than 2,000 people, mostly Sikhs, after last weekend's bomb explosions that killed 84 people. The explosions were blamed on Sikh militants campaigning for creation of a Sikh state in India's north.

Joginder Singh, a militant who ousted a moderate leader and formally assumed leadership of the 2.2 million strong party in holy city of Amritsar Tuesday, in his statement was referring to the alleged police torture of Mohinder Singh Khalsa, one of three prime suspects arrested here Sunday.

Mr Khalsa died in police custody.

"The government should understand that atrocities on the Sikhs will not serve any purpose.... The Sikhs neither perpetrated atrocities on others nor tolerated them if committed on their community," the party spokesman told UNITED NEWS OF INDIA (UNI) news agency in Amritsar yesterday.

Mr Singh is the father of firebrand Sikh leader Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, who had assumed effective leadership of the party

before his death in the Indian Army's assault on Sikhism's holiest shrine the Golden Temple in Amritsar last June.

Dr L.T. Ramani, who did the post mortem on Mr Khalsa, today revealed that the body bore 18 injuries caused by a blunt instrument. The doctor said Mr Khalsa had died of internal bleeding and shock.

The Indian capital today remained under the massive security net coordinated by the Army, police and all federal intelligence agencies, officials said.

Eyewitnesses said that a thorough check of all vehicles was under way at all eight entry-exit points.

Indian newspapers gave various accounts today on investigations into the weekend blasts, considered the fiercest attacks allegedly made by Sikh militants since they began their separatist campaign four years ago. Another portion of India's 16 million Sikhs is asking only for autonomy for Punjab.

TIMES OF INDIA said that the bombs hidden in transistor radios had been left in various parts of the Indian capital in a taxi. The paper said that police had seized a notebook containing an account of expenses incurred in planning the blasts.

"This apparently indicates that the suspects were asked to keep the an account of all expenditure for the persons financing the subversive activities," the paper said.

The notebook had been found in the house of a Sikh income tax lawyer Kartar Singh Narang, who is under police custody, the paper said. Mr Narang's son Ravinder Pal also was involved in the conspiracy, the paper said. Neither Mr Pal nor his lawyers were available for comment on the report.

INDIAN EXPRESS newspaper said that police were looking for a "mysterious man" identified as a Mr Kohli who they believed was the "brain" behind the attacks. The paper said Mr Kohli's name had come up during an interrogation of Mr Narang. The plans to plant bombs in north India had been made on April 21 at Mr Narang's house, *EXPRESS* said.

The attacks were executed by more than two groups which did not know of each others existence, the paper said.

Police here have arrested eight more people in connection with the bomb blasts, Interior Ministry sources said. No official figure of arrests made in connection with the bombings has been given.

Sikh Leaders Condemn Violence

BK140419 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] The former chief minister of Punjab, Mr Darbara Singh, has said that the need of the hour is a calm resolve to foil the game of terrorists. In a statement in New Delhi, he appealed to all to raise their voice against the politics of terrorism. Prominent Sikh leaders of Maharashtra have strongly condemned the acts of violence by certain elements in Delhi and other parts of north India. In Hyderabad, the former president, Mr Sanjiva Reddy told newsmen that all patriotic and right thinking people should condemn the violence and find solutions to the nation's [word indistinct]. The national Sikh forum president, Mr Mahendra Singh Graval, said Sikhs have always contributed toward the development of the nation and will now help the government to bring the violence to an end. The people's unions of civil liberties in a press release said that violence from whichever quarter and in whichever form has no place in a civilized society. The presidents of the Arya Prathinidhi Sabha of Punjab, Mr Virendra, has called upon the Hindus and the Sikhs to fight unitedly the menace of terrorism. The freedom fighters in a statement unequivocally condemned the planned unpatriotic and inhuman violence and other activities of the extremists.

Security Net Surrounds New Delhi

HK151317 Hong Kong AFP in English 1308 GMT 15 May 85

[By Pratap Chakravarthy]

[Text] New Delhi, May 15 (AFP) — Soldiers and police have thrown a tight security net over New Delhi amid fears that Sikh militants are poised to mount attacks to coincide with the first anniversary of the storming of the Sikh Golden Temple.

The Army and police have taken up positions on the boundary between the capital and neighbouring states.

Top police officials said police had been deployed to guard the northern, eastern and southern entrances to the city, where they have been carrying out body and vehicle searches.

The Army was called into Delhi on Saturday, in the middle of a wave of bombings by suspected Sikh militants that killed 84 people in northern India over the weekend. Army Western Command officials said today that the Army would remain on standby alert until June to counter any threat.

A senior Delhi police officer said today that an official letter sent to all district police chiefs indicated that terrorists might do something "spectacular" to avenge last year's assault on the Golden Temple at Amritsar, in the northern state of Punjab. On June 6 last year the Indian Army stormed the temple complex, the Sikh religion's holiest shrine, to flush out armed Sikh extremists. About 650 people, including Sikh militant leaders, were killed in the operation.

All leave for New Delhi's 35,000-strong police force has been cancelled, and the force's 10 armed battalions have been put on full alert, according to a top police official.

Police said special checks were being made at the airport, railway stations and at interstate bus terminals. Road blocks have been set up in all of the capital's six police districts, and mobile communication units are patrolling the city. Spot checks are being carried out and night patrolling has been intensified in sensitive areas. The authorities said orders banning demonstrations, assemblies of more than five persons, the carrying of arms and the use of loudspeakers had been issued.

Police Commissioner Ved Marwah said the orders would not be lifted until normality returned.

According to a federal Home Ministry source, special police from Tamil Nadu state in the south, local commandos, a crack Army unit and secret service agents are guarding the historic Red Fort in north Delhi, where two Sikhs arrested in connection with the weekend bombings are being held.

A portion of India's 16 million Sikhs are campaigning for greater autonomy for the northern state of Punjab. Some Sikh militants want a separate Sikh state.

Earlier today, police raided houses here and elsewhere in northern India to flush out suspected Sikh militants, a highly placed police source said. The source said the massive search operation was a government measure to forestall further attacks by Sikh militants. No official figure for the number of arrests was available early Wednesday.

Federal agents have been deployed in Punjab, Haryana and parts of Uttar Pradesh states — the three provinces where Sikh militants are reported to be active, the source said.

Police said the clampdown had not yet begun in Rajasthan, where week-end bomb blasts left two dead.

The PRESS TRUST OF INDIA news agency reported from Chandigarh, the Punjab capital, that police there yesterday arrested seven suspects and seized arms from them.

No fresh violence connected with the Sikh campaign had been reported early Wednesday.

400 Arrested in Haryana

BK160325 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] In Haryana, another bomb has been recovered from near the railway station at Kalka in Ambala District. The police have also recovered a live bomb from a person in Rohtak. According to police spokesman in Chandigarh, thorough checking in buses, bus stands, cinema houses, railway stations, and other public places is continuing. He said about 400 persons have been apprehended in connection with last Friday's bomb explosions in the state.

In Hoshiarpur, the curfew has been extended till 0800 [0230 GMT] tomorrow. The curfew is being relaxed from 0800 to 1000 this morning. An official spokesman said the curfew will be relaxed in the evening also.

One Killed in Ahmedabad; Curfew Continues

BK160339 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] In Ahmedabad, one person was killed in three incidents of stabbing last night. A few minor incidents of arson were also reported. No relaxation has been announced in the indefinite curfew in the walled city. The areas under five police stations outside the walled city also remained under indefinite curfew.

The leader of the opposition in the state assembly, Mr Chumanbhai Patel, and the president of Gujarat Lok Dal, Mr Tatu Bhaya Dani, have in a joint statement demanded a judicial inquiry into the recent disturbances.

Gandhi's Forthcoming Visit to U.S. Viewed

BK151233 New Delhi THE INDIAN EXPRESS in English 6 May 85 p 6

[Article: "Making a New Start" by Pran Chopra]

[Tex] The ground for Mr Rajiv Gandhi's visit to the United States has been well prepared by both sides in a series of high-level exchange of views. Mr Gandhi himself had a good meeting in Moscow at the time of the Chernenko funeral with the U.S. vice-president, Mr Bush. A few weeks ago an expert survey of the Indian terrain was attempted by no less than Dr Henry Kissinger. The U.S. secretary for trade and top level defence department officials will have contributed their readings before Mr Gandhi's departure.

This is as it should be. The governments of both countries are taking Mr Gandhi's visit seriously as an occasion for reassessing each other and the relations between them. Mr Rajiv Gandhi has very clearly stepped up his expression of India's concern over the supply of U.S. arms to Pakistan in quantities and of a sophistication which India believes to be greatly in excess of Pakistan's legitimate defensive needs. By his reiterations Mr Gandhi has notified America that this matter is high on his agenda.

Expectations are apparently running high in both countries. In the U.S. because people in "Washington see Mr Rajiv Gandhi as a person of modern and liberal economic views with whom American enterprise can do business." In New Delhi because it is widely believed here that India has at last made a place for itself on the map of American consciousness and its point of view has a broad audience in the U.S.

Expectations, however, are slippery. Walk slowly and steadily, and you may get somewhere in the course of time. Rush headlong and you will very likely hurt yourself. America can slip if it expects too much of India, for example in the form of changes in India's developmental strategy and therefore changes in policies towards foreign private capital, and India can slip if it expects too much of America in terms of — and these are the main subject of the present comment — the supply of U.S. arms to Pakistan.

A recent visit to the United States gave one an opportunity for extensive conversations with people at senior levels in the policy-making establishment in Washington, including the highest level officials directly dealing with South Asia as a whole, and with numerous India and South Asia watchers in U.S. academia, including some notables who have recently transited between the academic and official worlds. The supply of U.S. arms to Pakistan figured in all of them and have left on one's mind the very clear impression that while much is attainable in this respect

during Mr Gandhi's visit or as a result of it, too much striving for the unattainable will jeopardise it.

Whatever its past ups and downs, the security relationship between the United States and Pakistan at present stands very stably upon three legs. The first is the presence of 100,000 Soviet troops in Afghanistan. The second is the deep U.S. commitment to forcing Soviet troops out of Afhgnistan or alternatively to making the Soviet Union pay as heavy a price as can be imposed upon it for keeping them there. The third is the role that Pakistan is seen to be playing in the fulfilment of this commitment.

So long as this policy tripod is steady, what the U.S. sees as the security of Pakistan — whether it sees that right or wrong is a different matter — will remain such a high priority concern with it that regardless of how much it hurts or annoys India the United States will continue to arm Pakistan in the name of the latter's security.

It follows from this, and was also made explicit, that this situation can change only if one or more of the following changes occur:

The Soviet Union withdraws its forces from Afghanistan either because it does not need to keep them there any longer or can no longer pay the price it has to pay for keeping them there. Or:

The Soviet Union refuses to budge and the United States gives up the game, a contingency which could arise if China and the Soviet Union really made up with each other. Or:

Pakistan stops playing the role of a "frontline state" because of the growing pressure of public opinion against it in Pakistan. Or:

The United States finds some other country which is more willing and better able to play the role than Pakistan, and then either abandons Pakistan or decides to relieve it of the responsibilities of the role.

In any one or more of these circumstances the United States could decide that it was no longer necessary for it to go on arming Pakistan at the cost of continuing to annoy and alienate India, a country obviously of greater consequence in South Asia than any other. The only exception is Pakistan, and that too only in the given context of Afghanistan. If the context changes this exception also vanishes.

But these are not contingencies which India can do very much to bring about. Soviet and U.S. policies towards Afghanistan, or Soviet and Chinese policies towards each other will be shaped by the countries concerned, in their own interests, not by India or in India's interest. No country in the close neighbourhood of Afghanistan can perform Pakistan's present role as well as Pakistan is performing it at present, however dissatisfied the United States might be about it. Therefore any very great scaling down of U.S. arms supplies to Pakistan cannot be brought about by anything that India can say during Mr Rajiv Gandhi's visit to the U.S. or by anything India can do later as a result of the visit. A strident Indian demand for such scaling down in the present context of the Afghan problem is precisely what would turn out to be, in retrospect, an unrealistic pursuit of the unattainable which would jeopardise the attainable.

What is attainable is some lesser scaling down, and that too only very gradually, in proportion as India acts in two different but mutually reinforcing ways, both fully supportive of India's own interests. One is to lessen Pakistan's fear of its military safety along the Indo-Pakistan border. The second is so to act politically towards and in concert with the other countries of this region as to stabilise the region both against external disturbances and destablising internal tensions.

Supplies to Pakistan that are genuinely related to its allotted role on its western flank in U.S. interests will not be affected. But it could affect those supplies which Pakistan is able to coax out of the U.S. ("blackmail out of us" as an American scholar put it) in the name of its western role, but really because it wants to build up its eastern flank.

It is recognised in Washington that India has said much in the last few months which should be reassuring to its neighbours. As one very senior official put it, "We have taken note of the new tune in New Delhi," and more important, he added: "We note that India's neighbours have taken note of it too." In response to the new tune some gestures may be made during Mr Rajiv Gandhi's visit, especially in the form of an offer to sell India arms and technologies which have been denied to it so far. But whether or when more will be done will depend upon what more Mr Rajiv Gandhi promises to do. Matching promises will be made, but performance will be held on leash pending performance by the other side.

This game will call for caution and skill by both parties. Since broken promises can become obstinate impediments to relations in future, each side should make only those which it can realistically hope to fulfil. For India, however, this should offer no great difficulty provided it decides to act now in enlightened self-interest, not simply in obedience to outdated habits.

American expectations of India in relation to Afghanistan are far more realistic now than previously. No one expects India to join in shouting slogans against the Soviet Union or to shore up Pakistan's "role" or to ignore the stirrings of a new order of things which can be sensed within Pakistan. Lack of any significant success of present U.S. policies concerning Afghanistan, and increasing awareness in Washington of the adverse consequences of these policies within Pakistan, have had a chastening effect upon what the U.S. can realistically expect of India. Therefore, all that is now expected of India in respect of Afghanistan is that it should say out publicly, and perhaps in concert with the other countries in South Asia, what India has been saying in the ear of the Soviet Union too: that it is opposed to the continued presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

What is expected of India in relation to Pakistan is an easing of mutual tensions, and in relation to the region an increase in the pace of economic co-operation and greater accommodation of the needs of India's neighbours. There is no conflict here between what suits India and what is expected of it.

There is a point of view here that if India eases Pakistan's anxieties on the border between the two countries, the Pakistani forces tied up there will become available for any adventures Pakistan might wish to indulge in on the western side. But there

is no substance in it. Pakistan will be able to improve its western defences, yes; but that is not an objective to which any sane Indian can object.

As for "adventures", whether against the Soviet Union or further west, Pakistan cannot sustain them for long no matter what forces it transfers from its eastern front. And nothing would prevent India from forcing reversal of these transfers if any adventure seriously affected it.

On the other hand it is an easier border with India which, more than anything else, will hasten those domestic changes in Pakistan which are bound to make the Pakistan Government follow more independent domestic and foreign policies. This is a development which India should heartily welcome. But whatever the prospects that Indian promises open up during Mr Gandhi's visit, they will only evoke reciprocal promises. Only actions will bring forth matching actions.

Zia Has Farewell Meeting With Soviet Ambassador

BK151717 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] The outgoing Soviet ambassador to Pakistan, Mr V.S. Smirnov, had a farewell meeting with President Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi yesterday evening. They exchanged views on matters of mutual interest. Afterward, the outgoing ambassador attended a dinner hosted by the president. Federal ministers of the Trade and External Affairs Ministries and members of the Soviet trade delegation also took part in the dinner.

Zia on Continuing Efforts to Acquire Weapons

BK151456 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] The president, General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, has called upon the Armed Forces to give maximum attention to their profession and dedicate themselves for the preservation of the ideology for which the country was achieved. He was addressing a special darbar [gathering] of the frontier force regiment on the 136th anniversary of its foundation in Abbotabad today. The president said as true Muslims they should demonstrate an exemplary conduct to protect the country's honor and dignity from being endangered and to enhance the prestige of the Armed Forces. Despite the limited resources, modern equipment has been acquired for the three services for the defense of the country. Continued efforts are being made to acquire sophisticated weapons to meet challenges of the modern age. Earlier, the president installed the Baluchistan governor, Lieutenant General K.K. Afridi, as new colonel commandant of the regiment, who was decorated with badges by the president and colonel in chief of the regiment, Retired General Mohammad Musa. The vice chief of the Army Staff, General K.M. Arif, and the outgoing colonel commandant, Retired General Mohammad Iqbal Khan, were also present. The president announced a donation of 500,000 rupees for the regiment school to provide increased educational facilities for the children of the Army personnel.

Foreign Office Rejects Report of Jammu Firing

BK151525 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1512 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] A Foreign Office spokesman has rejected the PTI report that Pakistani and India forces exchanged fire for 6 hours on the line of control in Kathua District of north Jammu region. The spokesman said that at a time when both India and Pakistan are striving for cordial and good-neighborly relations, the Indian Government should keep an eye on such irresponsible reports.

Foreign Minister Plans June Visit to India

BK160318 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] A Pakistani delegation headed by Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan will go to New Delhi toward the end of next month to participate in the Pakistan-India Joint Ministerial Commission. This was stated by the foreign minister while talking to newsmen in Islamabad yesterday. He said his visit will be followed by a visit by the Pakistani foreign secretary to India to resume bilateral negotiations.

Australia's Hayden Arrives on State Visit

BK151628 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Australian Foreign Minister William George Hayden arrived in Islamabad this afternoon on a 3-day state visit to Pakistan. Talking to newsmen he said that his country will continue to oppose foreign intervention in Afghanistan. Australia has not only supported Pakistan's stand on the issue, but also provided aid for the Afghan refugees. He said that Australia and Pakistan have very good relations, and new means of further developing them will be sought during his talks with the Pakistani foreign minister. Views will also be exchanged on the Indian Ocean and the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty during their talks, he added.

Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, who was present at the airport on the occasion, commended Australia's stand on Afghanistan and appreciated the material assistance provided to Pakistan for Afghan refugees on humanitarian grounds.

Meets With Foreign Minister

BK160447 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Australian Foreign Minister William Hayden has expressed the hope that the economic and cultural relations between Pakistan and Australia will grow further. He stated this at a banquet hosted in his honor by the foreign minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, in Islamabad last night.

The Pakistani foreign minister in his speech expressed the hope that Hayden's current visit will further consolidate ties between Pakistan and Australia. Sahabzada Yaqub Khan also spoke on steps Pakistan has taken for establishing peace and stability in the region. He said Pakistan is making full efforts toward finding a peaceful solution to the Afghanistan problem to enable the Afghan refugees to return to their homeland.

Earlier during their meeting, the foreign ministers of Pakistan and Australia discussed bilateral relations and international issues.

Barter Trade Protocol Signed With Soviet Union

BK160133 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Pakistan and the Soviet Union have signed a fresh protocol for barter trade between the two countries. The protocol, signed in Islamabad today, is valid for the current year. Under it, Pakistan will import from the Soviet Union, among other things, equipment and spare parts for Pakistan Steel, electric motors, machinery and equipment, power transformers, generators, and

tractors. The items that will be exported from Pakistan to the Soviet Union include cotton textiles, ready-made garments, spectacles and frames, woolen yarn, surgical instruments, minerals, and sports goods.

Azad Kashmir Legislative Assembly Polls Held

BK151626 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 15 May 85

[Excerpt] Polling for the 40 seats of the Azad Jammu and Kashmir legislative assembly was held today. The polling began at 0800 and continued till 1600. However, the voters who were present inside the polling station premises during closing time were allowed to cast their votes. Reporters from the entire Azad Kashmir area said that voters displayed deep enthusiasm and polling was held in a very brisk and orderly manner. Long queues of voters waiting to vote were seen at polling stations.

PAKISTAN TIMES on Trade Ties With Poland

GF151622 Rawalpindi PAKISTAN TIMES in English 8 May 85 p 4

[Text] May 7: The Polish ambassador to Pakistan, Mr Jan Wojciech Piekarski, has said that bilateral ties between the two countries are increasing along with expansion in the barter trade. A new dimension, he said, is being added to economic ties as Poland is offering technical assistance in the industrial field.

The Polish ambassador, who was addressing a press conference on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of liberation of Poland, said that on the political front too regular contacts were established in 1982 and there have been mutual exchange of senior officials since.

After last year's visit of foreign secretary Mr Niaz A. Naik to Poland, the Polish deputy minister will visit Pakistan. The visit may come off towards the end of this year or early next year.

Speaking about economic ties, he said that already some Polish experts are working with the Ittefaq industries while possibilities of technical assistance in special steel and metallurgical industries are being explored. Besides, there will be co-operation with the OGDC [Oil and Gas Development Corporation] in operation of the Soviet rigs for oil drilling.

PAKISTAN TIMES Comments on Afghanistan Issue

GF151630 Rawalpindi PAKISTAN TIMES in English 10 May 85 p 8, 9

[Article by Agha G. Riza: "Afghanistan Issue: What Options for Pakistan?"]

[Text] Recently various statements have appeared in the press as to what policy Pakistan should follow in regard to Afghanistan. Some of the political personalities, after release from detention, have expressed the view that Pakistan should hold direct talks with Afghanistan, while some have stated that Pakistan should have more friendly relations with the USSR and not rely on the USA for assistance and support.

The statements on behalf of the Government of Pakistan, including those of the president, the prime minister and the foreign minister have, on the other hand, reiterated that the present policy of the Government was based on principles, meaning thereby that Russian troops should be withdrawn from Afghanistan and a nonpartisan government should be set up in that country to enable the population that has fled Afghanistan to return home.

The situation has recently become more aggravated since the meeting in Moscow of President Ziaul Haq with Mr Gorbachev, the new Russian leader, at the time of the president's visit to attend the late President Chernenko's funeral, when according to the foreign media, Mr Gorbachev exhibited a tough line towards Pakistan in regard to its attitude towards Afghanistan. This demonstration of toughness should not have come as a surprise, since as a forerunner the Russian ambassador in a private gathering in Lahore a little while ago had tried to rebuke the Government of Pakistan, thus putting Pakistan on notice.

As the question of Afghanistan has become an important national issue and a major problem for Pakistan, with a superpower confronting it, it is important that all Pakistanis should closely, soberly and dispassionately examine all the aspects of the matter, the pros and cons of the various options that Pakistan could adopt and the policy that would be in the best interest of the people of this country. While in so examining we are per force driven to examine our relations with and the reactions of three pivotal countries namely, Afghanistan, USSR and USA.

So far as Afghanistan is concerned, it is the only country which opposed the admission of Pakistan into the United Nations. Afghanistan has throughout contended that it did not accept the Durand Line as the international boundary between Afghanistan and Pakistan. For a long time it harped on the theory of Pakhtoonistan, i.e. all Pashto-speaking area on the Pakistan side of the border should be part of Afghanistan.

In 1953-54, when King Zahir Shah's wife's brother was Afghanistan's ambassador to Pakistan he brought a proposal to set up a confederation of Pakistan and Afghanistan in order to remove all tension between the two Islamic countries and make them into a united country with common major policies and actions that the two brotherly Muslim countries should unitedly follow for the well-being and development of both countries.

The proposal, while very radical, appeared very tempting and attractive to the then Government of Pakistan and details of the pattern of the confederation started being worked out.

While everything appeared to be moving very smoothly and a lot of advance was made in working out the details of the common policies that would be followed by the confederation of the two countries, the suave and charming Afghan ambassador sprang a surprise when he proposed that there would be three parts of this confederation: one part comprising the area east of the River Indus, the other comprising the Pakhtoons on either side of the Durand Line, and the third the Persian-speaking area west of

Pakhtoonistan. That was the end of further discussions on the proposed confederation at that time.

All governments in Pakistan till the time of the over throw of Sardar Da'ud by the communist party have tried to have cordial relations with Afghanistan. But the rancour was never deadened, and one had only to hear the Afghan Radio tirades against Pakistan to guage the attitude of the Afghan Government. Since the communists took over power in Afghanistan, the position has radically changed and become compounded in the sense that it is no longer just a question of the Durand Line or the Pakhtoon population but also the ideological difference between Pakistan and Afghanistan that has now been introduced into this relationship. It is now no longer a question of the two countries settling the issue of the international boundary but also the question of co-existence of two ideologies, namely, the communist ideology of the present Afghan regime and the Islamic ideology of Pakistan.

When political personalities in Pakistan say that Pakistan should have direct talks with Afghanistan one should assume that they have examined what the approach and attitude of the present Afghan regime would be in regard to the matters which are the causes of discord between the two countries and that they have also taken into account what should be Pakistan's response in regard to these matters.

One could easily assume that the first demand of the Afghan regime would be that the communist take-over of Afghanistan should be accepted as de jure and a settled fact. If that be so what is going to happen to the 3 to 4 million Afghan nationals which have fled from their own country because of the communist take-over? Can they physically be thrown back into Afghanistan? Even if this is done by putting them in plane-loads and truck-loads what is the guarantee that they will not trek back into Pakistan again? After all, it is not Pakistan which invited the Afghan population to come over to Pakistan and live in the tentage villages leaving their own hearths and homes.

It was the compulsion of the conditions created in Afghanistan after the communist takeover which led these people to flee to Pakistan. How will this position be rectified by having direct talks with Afghanistan and will the direct talks lead to any positive results, without any change in the pattern of the government in Afghanistan?

It also presumes that the Afghan regime will be able to carry on the talks and come to an understanding with Pakistan without any "advice" and concurrence of its friendship-treaty partner, the USSR, which has committed its armed forces to consolidate the communist take-over.

In regard to the problem of the Durand Line, Afghanistan has always promised to settle this issue with understanding which has never come about. Can this issue be expected to be resolved, while meeting the Afghanistan claim, without any quid pro quo from Pakistan? At what cost would this quid pro quo be provided to Afghanistan and its friendship-treaty partner USSR?

If only these two major issues are taken into account, leaving the other minor issues aside, can one assume that the suggested direct talks with Afghanistan will lead to any result without undue price being paid by Pakistan that would not be regretted?

This leads to the next question of the USSR's attitude. The USSR came into existence as an ideological regime through a bloody revolution by over-throwing the Czarist rule. Its ideological suzerainty is not restricted to what was originally Russia but has extended to all those areas which could physically be merged with the fatherland of Russia. It has therefore absorbed different parts of Asia Minor and of old Iran. All those areas that were over-run by Russian forces on defeating the German Army in the Second World War were also transformed into communist countries with no room for any alternate ideology or political thinking.

Whenever any of these countries tried to break out of this hegemony, whether Hungary or Czechoslovakia, such thoughts and leaders of thoughts were quickly replaced and suppressed by Russian forces, thus keeping the hegemony undisturbed.

After the Second World War, since there has been no physical war as such, international communism has had to use other means to carry out its mission of ideological expansionism. This has normally taken the shape of extensive economic and military assistance on attractive and favourable terms to lure the countries which badly needed such assistance to sustain them. In this process large number of nationals of these countries have been tutored and trained not only in Russian technology but also Russian ideology.

In the reverse direction as well a large number of Russian personnel have lived in these countries to assist in their economic and technical development and while doing this have also tried to introduce and propagate Russian ideology. It is a two-pronged operation of converting the nationals of the country while in Russia, and using the Russian personnel to convert the nationals within the host country itself.

This is an investment which Russia undertakes with a long-range target to serve the cause of its ideological expansionism which is a sacred cause for it. It depends on the individual country, when it becomes ripe through this process, to get converted to total communist control.

Sardar Da'ud of Afghanistan had overlooked the ultimate objective of the Russian assistance when he freely and liberally allowed his nationals and armed forces to be trained in Russia and its communist allies, and reversely allowed a large presence and participation of Russians on Afghanistan soil. When an opportunity arose the communist forces took-over the control of the government through brute force and simultaneously entered into a treaty of friendship and co-operation which entitled Russia to send its forces to protect and consolidate the communist take-over.

The communist leaders, however, in Afghanistan had made a miscalculation about the bulk of the population which lived in remote and non-easily accessible rural areas and had not as yet been converted to the communist ideology and as a matter of their social pattern of life, unlike other countries, they were always armed and knew the use of arms. The sudden change-over to communism as compared to their old traditional neo-Islamic

pattern of life was too much for the bulk of the non-urban population to succumb to. The rugged mountainous terrain of Afghanistan also resisted the quick communist take-over of the whole country.

Unlike other countries, Afghanistan has therefore posed a different type of problem for a total communist control. After having put in so much investment in terms of money and manpower, will Russia allow Afghanistan to go back to the original position before the communist take-over? When the political personalities say that Pakistan should be more friendly with Russia one could assume what Russia would want as a part of this friendship. It is obvious that nothing would suit Russia more than Afghanistan completely subjugated as a wholely communist country like those of Asia Minor or part of old Iran.

But the question again arises whether this is physically possible with a large number of Afghan population hovering around in Pakistan and Iran completely unsettled. It is obvious that this population cannot become part of Pakistan or Iran. There is already resentment and even friction between the local population and the Afghans and in the border town of Mashhad there has been a big conflagration resulting in many deaths.

The second question would be how long it is going to take the communists in Afghanistan to consolidate their position to an extent that there will be no further fleeing of the population from that country. Is it going to be in the near future or is it going to be a long drawn out affair like the 100 years civil war of Columbia. The Russian pattern in the past has been to go for quick results with the assistance of its armed forces. If the new Russia leadership decides to adopt this policy it would be very tempting for it to think that the only way to eliminate all resistance from the noncommunist elements inside or outside Afghanistan would be to crush their presence in both the areas, including the Pakistan territory.

This brings one to the question what should be Pakistan's position in such a situation and how should Pakistan protect itself from part of its territory being run over or coming under the control of foreign forces?

If Russian and Afghan forces follow the policy of hot pursuit of the resistance into Pakistan territory and the western front gets activated, is the eastern front going to remain quiet? What would be a better opportunity, when Pakistan is pressed on the western front, to activate the eastern front as well? We have the testimony of Mr. Merarji Desai, former prime minister of India that he was being pursuaded by Russia to teach Pakistan a lesson. There have been some recent suggestions in the Western media as well that Russia is interested in India activating the eastern front. When Russia is supplying such huge quantities of modern and sophisticated arms to India on concessionary terms it has to have some ultimate objective and area of utilization as well. They could not be utilised in the Himalayas nor across the Indian Ocean. When both the western and eastern fronts get activated, will Pakistan be able effectively to defend its frontiers on both the fronts with its old and inferior equipment as compared to those of the contending forces?

This leads to the question to how could Pakistan prepare and brace itself for the eventuality of having to fight and defend itself on two fronts simultaneously against overwhelmingly superior forces in numbers and quality of arms? The obvious answer would be that Pakistan should also equip itself with better and modern equipment. But the problem is of Pakistan's own limited resources, with perpetual adverse balance of payments. Unlike other bigger or oil rich countries of the world, Pakistan cannot go shopping with cash in hand. It has to rely on those countries which are prepared to give a helping hand to enable it to equip itself better militarily.

This brings up the question of relationship with the USA. But there are problems in this relationship as well. The constitutional and administrative machinery of the USA has become so complex and cumbersome that it is difficult to get a prompt and quick response. There is an old Persian saying, which translated is as follows:

"By the time the antidote is brought from a third country, the victim of snake bite will be dead." Unlike its eminence and advancement in sciences and technology, the USA has not shown that greatness or farsightedness in foreign policy. Also, unlike the Russian long-term planning and consistency of perception and execution, the American foreign policy at least in this region has been dominated by adhocism.

It has been giving the impression of taking shape from moment to moment to meet with a given situation without a long-term perspective, with the result that U.S. emphasis keeps changing and shifting from time to time within a short span of time. This finds the USA unprepared to meet a contingency and sudden development of a situation. Somehow, the USA has not also been able to foresee and forestall a situation. Recently this happened in Iran with the overthrow of the shah's regime and later the communist takeover in Afghanistan.

Genuine doubts have therefore been expressed by the people in Pakistan as to what extent Pakistan could rely on the effective support of the USA in a time of crisis. The situation gets more complicated with the avowed and undiluted support of the USA for Israel, which country does not favour Pakistan for its support of the Palestinian and Arab causes.

In contrast to U.S. support of the monarchies and the elite in the Middle East and Near East, Russia is presented as a champion of the oppressed and down-trodden masses of the undeveloped countries. On the face of it, therefore, the Russia slogans have greater appeal to the majority of the populace which is not fully aware of the ultimate fate and actual state of life after a communist take-over takes place. For Pakistanis specially the stake is very big.

Pakistan was created in the name of Islam as a safe haven for Muslims, where they could live in peace and tranquility practising their religion freely as a way of life. With communism the situation is just the opposite. Whereas in Islam suzerainty rests with God and a man lives his life for God and when an occasion arises he gives his life also for God, in communism, on the other hand, suzerainty vests in the state, a man lives for the protection of the state, life is controlled for the state and if needed by state,

he dies for the state. In other words, it is the state which counts and is paramount and not the individual who is subservient to the state and he therefore looses his identity, liberty and freedom in the name of the state.

Hence there is no concept of private property and ownership or individual liberty and freedom in communist philosophy. Islam on the other hand ordains freedom, liberty and dignity of the individual and his right to own private property.

Apart from Islam which is the religion of the predominant majority in Pakistan, other religions practised by the minority communities in Pakistan have more or less the same notions in this respect in contrast to the communist philosophy. For Pakistanis therefore Islam and Communism cannot co-exist as it would negate the very basis of the creation of Pakistan.

These are all matters which all Pakistanis must give deep and sober thoughts and make their options before any onslaught of events suddenly overtakes them. In the ultimate, it is not just the armed forces that fight or matter in a showdown, but the whole populace — its attitude and determination as to which side it is going to tilt and choose. When political personalities express their opinion and give advice about Afghanistan one would assume that they have also given their thought to all aspects of the matter and made their options.

But it is the will of the majority that should count and not just a few individuals. It is also important that the majority must know that it is opting for as its ultimate objectives and not be caught by tempting slogans. Maybe in the context of things as they are, the saving may be only in self reliance and holding fast in action to Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah's motto of faith, unity and discipline in order to protect and maintain our dignity and honour in independence and in Allama Iqbal's words:

"Live like mountains deep founded and well consolidated; do not live like a piece of hay exposed to the swirl of wind and approach of burning flame."

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

Delhi Reports SARC Ministers Issue Communique

BK141605 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] The 2-day meeting of the foreign ministers of the South Asian Regional Cooperation [SARC] ended today at Thimpu in Bhutan with a recommendation that heads of state or government of the seven member nations meet in Dhaka in December this year. A joint communique issued at the end of the meeting stressed more emphasis on formulation and execution of specific projects in the agreed areas of cooperation. They also called for an early international conference on money and finance for development.

In his closing remarks, the Bhutanese foreign minister, Mr Dawa Tsering, said recent events indicate that SARC has struck deep roots and become stronger. The All India Radio special correspondent, Manohar Takru, reports from Thimpu that Sri Lanka, which had abstained itself from the SARC foreign secretary discussions last week, today endorsed the decision taken at their meeting. Sri Lanka's presidential adviser, Mr Wickremasinghe, who represented his country at today's session of the ministrial meeting, reaffirmed his country's strong commitment to the SARC concept. The minister of state for external affairs, Mr Khurshid Alam Khan, had a meeting with Mr Wickremasinghe and exchanged views on various issues. He also had informal talks with Pakistan Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Mr Zain Noorani.

BANGLADESH

Voting Reportedly Peaceful in Local Elections

HK160916 Hong Kong AFP in English 0906 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Dhaka, May 16 (AFP) — Voting began peacefully today in Bangladesh local rural elections, boycotted by opposition parties who have called a general strike to mark the occasion, officials said.

Polls were being held today in 251 of Bangladesh's 460 newly-created sub-districts, called Upazilas, to elect rural administrators on a non-partisan basis.

The major opposition groups, the 15-Party and the Seven-Party alliance and the right-wing fundamentalist Jamaat-E-Islami, whose activities are frozen under strict martial law regulations, have called for a boycott of the Polls.

Votes for the remaining Upazilas will take place on Monday.

The opposition has asked the public to treat the occasion as a "resistance day" to the government of Hussain Muhammad Ershad by observing a general strike.

They also plan protest rallies in the capital today in defiance of a prohibition on them.

Officials said that despite opposition threats to disrupt the rural polls, voting was peaceful and disciplined amid tightened security.

The polls are being held in two phases to meet security needs in remote centres, officials said.

Some 23.1 million of the country's nearly 40 million voters are to choose today from among 1,283 candidates standing to be chairmen of the Upazila councils.

The elections were originally scheduled to be held in March last year but were postponed in the face of opposition boycott and disruption threats.

NEPAL

Ministerial Changes, New Foreign Minister Reported

HK140548 Hong Kong AFP in English 0504 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Katmandu, May 14 (AFP) — Nepal's King Birendra has carried out a ministerial reshuffle and appointed a new foreign minister to replace Padma Bahadur Khatri, who resigned for reasons of health, a palace statement said today.

The new foreign minsiter, Randhir Subba, 76, was also given the education portfolio, replacing Minister of State Fateh Singh Tharu, who has been dropped.

Mr Subba, a former educationist, had previously served the government in various capacities, including as minister of state for education, health and general administration in the 1958 interim government.

Under other changes, Rudara Prasad Giri, second only to Prime Minister Lokendra Bahadur Chand, lost his communication portfolio but retained the health portfolio.

Home Minister Padma Sunder Lawati was replaced by Jog Mehar Shrestha, former minister of Panchayat and local development. Mr Lawati took over the communications and industry portfolio.

Narayan Dutta Bhatta, a close associate of Prime Minister Chand, lost the industry portfolio but was given the Panchayat and local development portfolios.

Parsu Narayan Choudhary retained his commerce portfolio and also got the portfolio of local supply, replacing outgoing minister of state for local supply Hira Lal Biswokarma.

Two new junior ministers were also appointed, Daman Dhoj Chand for finance and Satya Man Lama for communication.

The present Council of Ministers consists of eleven cabinet ministers headed by Prime Minister Chand, five ministers of state and eight assistant ministers, the palace statement said.

CABINET MINISTERS:

Lokendra Bahadur Chand — prime minister, royal palace affairs and defence.
Rudra Prasad Giri — health.
Jog Mehar Shrestha — home.
Harish Chandra Mahat — works and transport.
Padma Sunder Lawati — industry and communication.
Pashupati Shumsher Rana — water resources.
Hem Bahadur Malla — agriculture.
Narayan Dutta Bhatta — panchayat and local development.
Dr Prakash Chandra Lohani — finance.
Parshu Narayan Choudhary — commerce and supply.
Randhir Subba — foreign affairs and education.

MINISTERS OF STATE:

Sri Prasad Budhathoki — tourism, labour and social welfare.
Labru Rana Tharu — land reform.
Badri Prasad Mandal — forest and soil conservation.
Radhe Shyam Kamaro — law and justice.
Lila Raj Bista — general administration.

ASSISTANT MINISTERS:

[name indistinct] — Health.
Niranjan Thapa — panchayat and local development.
Mukunda Bahadur Basnyat — water resources.
Nara Bahadur Hirachand — works and transport.
Satya Man Lama — communication.
Mohan Lal Po Sad Chaudhary — agriculture.
Daman Dhoj Chand — finance.

SRI LANKA

AFP Reports Death Toll Nears 100 in Tamil Massacre

HK150624 Hong Kong AFP in English 0616 GMT 15 May 85

[By Neville De Silva]

[Text] Colombo, May 15 (AFP) — The death toll from a shooting spree by Tamil militants in a sacred buddhist city neared 100 today with new reports of random killings during the attackers' escape, officials said.

Security forces pressed a land-and-sea operation to prevent the militants from fleeing Sri Lanka by boat after the carnage yesterday in the north central provincial capital of Anuradhapura, authoritative sources said.

National Security Minister Lalith Athulathmudali said that 78 people died when Tamils disguised as soldiers sprayed automatic fire on a bus station, an adjoining marketplace and a Buddhist holy place.

Official sources said the militants killed at least 18 game rangers and other wildlife workers as they fled into the Wilpattu Game Sanctuary to bring the overall death toll to 96. Earlier reports said eight employees had died.

Informed sources said the toll could top 100 with reports that the Tamil gumnen, part of a violent movement seeking an independent state in Sri Lanka's north and east, had fired on other civilians along their escape route.

About 100 people were reported wounded yesterday in the rampage and Mr. Athulathmudali told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE today that 85 were in hospital.

Medical teams were rushed to the city, 206 kilometers (128 miles) northeast of Colombo, and battled through the night to save the more seriously hurt, medical sources said.

Authoritative sources told AFP that the security forces had launched a combined operation with the navy moving to cut off the attackers before they could escape by boat from the northwestern coast.

They said the gunmen appeared to be still holed up in the game sanctuary and were believed to be holding two hostages. A game warden abducted earlier escaped as the militants fled with their guns blazing, officials said.

The militants fired on an air force helicopter sent to search for them yesterday, damaging it slightly, the sources said.

Mr. Athulathmudali said several separatist groups seemed to have joined in the attack on essentially civilian targets in Anuradhapura. He said they drove to the town in a hijacked bus after killing the driver and conductor.

Informed sources said the assault, which left a Buddhist monk, two Buddhist nuns and three pilgrims among the dead, appeared to be led by either the Tamil Eelam Liberation Organisation (TELO) or the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE).

The authorities imposed a 16-hour curfew on Anuradhapura yesterday amid reports of retaliatory attacks on Tamils. Informed sources said some Tamil shops were set ablaze and one Tamil was killed yesterday.

Reliable sources said the cabinet met in emergency session yesterday to discuss the security situation in Sri Lanka, where nearly 400 people, most of them Tamils, died in backlash riots in 1983.

The opposition demanded that parliament hold an emergency session before the next scheduled meeting on May 23 to discuss the latest crisis.

Reaction in Anuradhapura

HK151536 Hong Kong AFP in English 1521 GMT 15 May 85

[By Neville de Silva]

[Excerpt] Anuradhapura, Sri Lanka, May 15 (AFP) — Police today teargassed mobs here trying to set ablaze Tamil shops and houses in revenge for yesterday's killing of nearly 150 civilians by separatists in this sacred Buddhist city.

Political and other sources here said that at least five Tamils were believed to have been killed today in retaliation for the separatist attack yesterday on an adjoining bus station and market near a sacred Buddhist tree.

Cabinet spokesman Anandatissa de Alwis said today that 146 people had been declared dead from yesterday's attack.

Mobs began trying to burn down Tamil establishments after a 16-hour curfew clamped yesterday was lifeted at around dawn.

Security forces were able to contain today's fury, unlike in July 1983 when the separatist killing of 13 soldiers led to a week of anti-Tamil riots in which nearly 400 people died.

A section of Sri Lanka's 2.5 million Tamils have been waging an often bloody campaign for a separate state in the north and east, claiming discrimination at the hands of the majority Sinhala.

Most shops were closed and white flags flew from rooftops as this provincial capital's predominantly Sinhala Buddhist population mourned the deaths amid mounting anger at what residents called the desecration of the sacred Sri Maha Bodhi, a tree that is one of Buddhism's most venerated places.

The government today was planning to move out many of the state's officials who were Tamils, fearing that emotions would continue to boil over as funerals and cremations begin and the officials might be targetted.

Those injured yesterday now crowd three wards of the main hospital here, some of them still bleeding.

A combined services operation has been trying to track down the separatists. Yesterday the government announced they were to be captured dead or alive. Eyewitnesses said the attackers numbered between 30 and 35 and had been dressed in varying types of uniforms. Army commander Major General Nalin Seneviratne, who flew in here today, said he believed that the attackers were still in the game park and were probably trying to work their way northward toward the coast. He said three suspicious boats had been discovered on the beach in the northwest and appeared to have been part of the separatists' planned escape.

The narrow Palk Strait separates Sri Lanka from southern India, where Colombo believes the separatists are receiving training and support from fellow Tamils.

The government today agreed to an opposition request for a special session of Parliament to discuss the attack and the general security situation, political sources said.

Delhi: Curfew Follows Mob Violence

BK151559 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Curfew has been reimposed in Anuradhapura town in north-central Sri Lanka following mob violence over yesterday's attack by militants. A government spokesman said in Colombo that 145 people have been killed in the shooting incident. He said 25 militants were involved in the attack. The opposition parties have requested the government for an early session of the parliament to discuss the situation. The 2-day session is likely to be held next week, the spokesman added.

Boat Attacked Off Northern Coast

HK160518 Hong Kong AFP in English 0505 GMT 16 May 85

[Excerpts] Colombo, May 16 (AFP) — Thirty-three people were killed and 29 wounded when their boat was attacked off the coast of northern Sri Lanka, where a new round of communal bloodletting erupted earlier this week, officials said today.

They also said that at least 11 Tamils were killed in the northern Anuradhapura district in the last two days by Sinhalese retaliating for the massacre of nearly 150 civilians by Tamil separatists on Tuesday.

National Security Minister Lalith Athulathmudali said it was not immediately clear who launched the boat attack yesterday off the Jaffna Peninsula, which he said left 33 people dead and 29 wounded.

Sources said about six assailants, who reportedly spoke Tamil, were dressed in military uniforms and wielded swords, axes and knives, attacked a boat plying between two islands.

Authorities said that reports from the scene indicated the attackers first killed the men and pushed them into the water before turning on the women passengers.

Other sources said that most of those killed appeared to have been slashed to death and only a few had bullet wounds.

Mr Athulathmudali said he had ordered an immediate police enquiry into the latest bloodshed, which came amid reports that Tamil separatists might try to escape Sri Lanka by boat after their shooting spree.

Mr. Athulathmudali said security forces in Colombo had been put on full alert to stop any attempt to repeat the anti-Tamil riots of 1983 prompted by the killing of 13 soldiers by Tamils.

Steel helmeted police, some armed with submachine guns and automatic weapons, were guarding mainly Tamil areas while others stood at key points, including roads and vital bridges leading into the city.

Plainclothed police have been deployed and police patrols have been increased, the city police commissioner said.

The Armed Forces were not seen in the city, but authoritative sources said they had been alerted to move in if trouble erupted.

Colombo appeared calm, with shops and offices open as usual.

At the first news of Tuesday's massacre, the National Security and Defence Ministries moved quickly to stop any violence in

Colombo by rounding up hardened criminals at police stations, sources said.

The riots of two years ago also involved criminal elements taking advantage of the situation to loot shops and homes.

Mr. Athulathmudali said known criminals had been "invited to be our guests briefly and they obliged."

Security Forces Combing Area

BK161059 Colombo International Service in English 1030 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] The combined security forces of the Army, Navy, and Air Force are combing the Wilpattu sanctuary area for the terrorists who are responsible for the Anuradhapura massacre and the killing of the employees of the Wild Life Conservation Department. Official sources told Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation that it is believed that the terrorists are still hiding in Wilpattu. The sources added that within the last 24 hours no incidents have been reported in the Anuradhapura area.

Meanwhile, 27 unidentified bodies are lying at the Anuradhapura hospital mortuary. At a meeting held at the Anuradhapura government agent's office this morning, it was decided that if the bodies were not identified and claimed by the relatives by this evening, the last rites will performed, and the bodies cremated at state expense. The district minister for Anuradhapura, Chandra Bhandara; the director of social services, (T.B. Weeragoda); the government agent Anuradhapura, (T.K. Dasanayake); and officials of the armed forces participated in this discussion.

A curfew will be imposed in the Anuradhapura District from 1600 [1030 GMT] today until 0600 tomorrow.

Khamene'i Greets Seminar on Drug Addiction
LD151230 Tehran IRNA in English 1108 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Hamadan, Hamadan Pr., May 15, IRNA — A 3-day seminar to study the effects of drug addiction was opened at Hamadan's Bo'ali University Wednesday with a message from President 'Ali Khamene'i and attended by Interior Minister 'Ali Akbar Nateq-Nuri.

The message said that to the same extent that the victory of the Islamic Revolution of Iran was promising for the oppressed people of the world, it was threatening the interests of the world arrogant powers.

To this end, the message noted, enemies of the Islamic Revolution did not hesitate engineering plots against it — mainly to spread drug addiction in the society. The president's message called on the participants at the seminar to conduct an overall study on the subject and find reasons behind it to solve the problem.

It said coincidence of the seminar with the anniversary of the tobacco boycott movement in the last century should be taken as a good omen, wishing success for the officials to combat this social problem.

Nabavi on Shifting Economic Dependence on Oil
LD151656 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Mr Behzad Nabavi, minister of heavy industries, took part in the meetings of the seminar on the investigation of links between universities and industries which has been holding meetings since the beginning of the current week at the University of Tehran. In a speech about the need for greater cooperation between universities and research institutes with economic and industrial officials, he said: Our economy is a one commodity and dependent economy, but our people and government are determined to change this situation. Despite the difficulties that the Islamic Republic has been facing since the beginning of the revolution, we have been able to solve many of these problems. He added: Our oil reserves will come to an end during the next 20 or 30 years. By that time we should have saved the nation from dependence on oil. In order to compensate for the loss of oil revenue, we have no other option but to increase our production, both in industry and in agriculture.

The Minister of Heavy Industries then referred to the long-term plans of the Islamic Republic of Iran and said: What has been envisaged in these plans in the field of agriculture is that, at least for the next 10 years, we will not be able to reach a stage when we can be an exporter in the field of agriculture. Therefore, in addition to investment in the agricultural field, we should turn our attention toward greater investment in industrial fields.

Referring to the collaboration of universities with the decision-making centers in economic and industrial sectors of the coutnry, he said: The universities can render the greatest assistance to the officials of the country in presenting ways for finding models for economic and industrial growth and expansion of the country. They can show us in which fields we should invest more.

After the speech by the minister of heavy industries, there were some questions about various economic and industrial issues which were answered by Mr Bahzad Nabavi.

Foreign Ministry Statement on Israeli Anniversary
LD151426 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] On the occasion of 16 May, the anniversary of the occupation of Palestine by the Zionists, the Foreign Ministry issued a statement saying:

At present, the history of the Palestinian revolution and the struggles of Muslim peoples in Islamic countries are going through one of the most fateful periods of their course.

The statement adds: The 37 years of crime and killing by the Zionists, which has always been committed with the support of big world powers, has placed us in a situation that enables us to easily sit in historic judgment on the biggest issue in the recent life of Islamic and Arab countries. Two parallel lines have constantly followed a path of bloody crimes in the region. One, the line of aggression, massacre and injustice by the regime occupying Jerusalem which, enjoying the unstinting support of America, sees the way for implementing the Nile-to-Euphrates Zionist dream more and more clearly; and the other, the line of compromise, capitulation and crime by reactionary Arab leaders and regimes, which has prepared the most important and biggest grounds for the success of the occupiers of Jerusalem.

It is no wonder that 37 years after the murder of Palestine, once again, the cooperation and coordination between these two lines of compromise and crime are preparing the grounds for further slaughter and shame.

At present, the capitals of Jordan, Egypt, Iraq and some other reactionary Arab countries are the scenes of dangerous political wheelings and dealings attempting to deviate the aims of Palestine from its main course, to assign this or that person to its protection and thereby distract everybody's attention away from the horrific wave of the Islamic Revolution, which is at present engulfing the occupying Zionist forces in the occupied lands, and toward Camp David type talks and enslaving peace.

Fortunately, we are optimistically witnessing the growth of noble Islamic struggles in the occupied lands. The experience of the past few decades has proved that struggles lacking divine motivation are unsuccessful, showing that only the struggle based on Islam and jihad for God can produce change. Therefore, the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran considers itself dutybound to give warning of this dangerous conspiracy, under conditions in which the Muslim Lebanese forces are achieving greater victories against the Zionist enemy every day, and warning the perpetraters of this plot. By stressing the need for all-around support for these fateful struggles and mobilizing all the facilities and might of Islamic and Arab countries, the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran declares its true and permanent undertaking to continue its all-around, violent political, economic and military struggle against the regime occupying Jerusalem until the complete liberation of the occupied lands in

Lebanon and Palestine and the establishment of an independent Palestinian government in all parts of that country.

Reaction to Report of CIA Anti-Terrorist Plan

U.S. To Protect Embassies

GF161106 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Following the exposure of direct involvement by Washington and the CIA in the bomb explosion incident in a southern suburb of Beirut, which resulted in the martyrdom of 100 and the wounding of more than 200 Muslims, Reagan has warned all U.S. Embassies that the Muslims might attack in retaliation.

THE WASHINGTON POST, in last Tuesday's issue, strongly criticized the Reagan administration for training sabotage units. It said: Reagan and his friends imagine that with these units they can destroy the anti-U.S. Islamic movement in the Middle East. The newspaper referred to the detonation of a bomb in Beirut on 8 March 1985, and to the two retaliatory attacks by the Muslims in Madrid and Paris. It said that one of the members of the Lebanese espionage organization led the group that carried out this explosion in the southern suburb of Beirut and has admitted that he was trained by the CIA.

The Lebanese newspaper *AL-SAFIR*, in a report on the bomb explosion in the southern suburb of Beirut, which resulted in the martyrdom or wounding of more than 50 [as heard] Muslims in this area, said that the aforementioned Lebanese espionage official, during his visit to the United States, had met with Reagan's national security adviser, and the CIA director.

Meanwhile, following the escalation of the struggle against the United States and the attacks on its embassies and installations, U.S. officials have announced that they are preparing new security measures to confront such attacks in various parts of the world.

An AFP report states that U.S. authorities intend to carry out a series of make-believe assaults on U.S. Embassies with the aim of assessing their readiness to confront real attacks in future. A U.S. State Department official has said that this step is similar to military maneuvers which assess the combat readiness of the U.S. forces in the event of an attack. This official added that about 12 embassies which are located in hazardous areas will be tested. He did not specify these areas.

Lebanese Clergyman Comments

GF150920 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Scholar Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah, one of the struggling Ulema in Lebanon, has announced: We are not surprised by what *THE WASHINGTON POST* has published on the involvement of U.S. intelligence and the Phalangists in the explosion that took place in Bi'r al-'Abd in Beirut 2 months ago, as a result of which 80 Muslims were martyred, because we have had accurate information on the connection of U.S. intelligence, the Phalangists, and Zionist intelligence with this matter.

The scholar Fadlallah asserted: We know that U.S. terrorism, which imposes itself on all the oppressed in the world under the pretext of fighting international terrorism, has been involved in the killing of hundreds of children, women, and men in Bi'r al-'Abd. He added that when the United States raised the slogan of fighting international terrorism, it actually aimed at all those who struggle for the sake of liberty and the achievement of independence, and who work toward preventing the arrogant forces from having any control over their lives and the lives of the oppressed peoples and their futures.

The scholar Fadlallah affirmed that the battle is on between the oppressed people and the U.S. Administration. He said: We are ready for every contingency and we will not leave our positions in the world. When the massacre took place, we said: If they frighten us with death, we will raise the motto; We are among those who love the members of the house of the prophet, may God's peace be upon them. Our motto is: Our dignity comes from God.

Lebanese Ulema Statement on War Situation Cited

LD151947 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, following recent developments among Lebanese Phalangists, the Assembly of Lebanese Muslim Ulema issued a statement. The statement says: These developments cannot wipe out the black record of those whose hands have been soaked in the blood of Muslims and who have given their allegiance to Israel.

According to the Central News Unit reporting from Beirut, the Assembly of Muslim Ulema reject any compromise between Muslims and Phalangists and consider that war is the means of toppling the regime ruling in Lebanon and the Phalangist clique.

The statement by the Assembly of Muslim Ulema also emphasized: As long as part of Lebanese territory is under Zionist occupation, military operations in more intense form against the enemy are necessary.

The statement, referring to the restrictions recently imposed on Muslim combatants in order to prevent the delivery of military equipment, adds: To those who undertook such measures we say: Those who, despite Israeli inspection posts, succeeded in the past in bringing arms into the region could now bring arms into the region again to fight Israel.

Further on Car Bomb Explosion in Tehran

Council To 'Expedite' Trial

LD151654 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] A joint session of the Supreme Judicial Council and the Government Council this morning heard a report by Minister of

Information Reyshahri on the arrest of those responsible for the recent explosion in Nasser Khosrow Avenue. It was decided to expedite the trial of these criminals. The session also allocated 1 billion rials for the Defense Ministry and another of 860 million rials for the Ministry of Education and Training.

Group Claims Responsibility

GF151928 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 14 May 85 p 1

[Excerpt] In a telephone conversation with *AL-QABAS* last night, an unidentified caller announced that the Iranian Ariya organization is responsible for the explosions that took place in Tehran yesterday and the day before.

The caller said that the Ariya organization, to which he is affiliated, set off a big explosion in Shahebad Square, currently named Azadi Square, in Tehran yesterday. He added that the explosion caused great casualties and that Ariya will continue such bombing operations.

The caller said that this is the second bombing in 2 days and that the explosion caused by a car bomb in southern Tehran the day before yesterday killed 15 persons and wounded 50 others. The Mojahedin-e Khalq organization denied responsibility for the incident.

JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI Cited

LD131434 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1200 GMT 13 May 85

[Excerpts] In an article entitled "Abject Revenge," *JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI* writes: Dozens of martyrs and injured, among the most deprived people, are the outcome of the skill displayed in Tehran yesterday by the lackeys of global arrogance.

The lackeys of colonialism were trying to tell the Islamic Republic officials yesterday: Why have you declared that there is nothing the United States, Britain and their associates can do? Why have you shown boldness to these sharp-toothed wolves? Yesterday, the mercenaries of world Zionism meant to tell the Iranian people: Why are you so pleased with the flight of Israeli forces from Lebanon? Why are you showing sympathy towards the Lebanese oppressed people? Yesterday, U.S. lackeys were trying to tell the Iranian people: Why do you keep resisting and do not submit to an imposed peace? This is the crime committed by the Iranian people! Apart from withstanding U.S. bullying, the Iranian people have committed no other sin. That innocent man who was walking by in Nasser Khosrow Street had committed no sin apart from refusing to sell his country's territory to world devourers.

Why is it that these bombs never maim those individuals who have taken up cudgels for the United States? Why is it that such explosions take place outside and away from the framework and living quarters of those who advocate acceptance of peace with Saddam; away from those who blame the Islamic Republic for refusing to accept such an abject peace?

Is it not a fact that only those who refused to sing the same tune voiced by the Voice of America, the BBC and Radio Israel have become victims of such crimes? Is it not a fact that the victims happen to be those who refuse to advocate an Islam that would consider the war with the aggressive Saddam and the defense of independence, honor and prestige as well as the territorial integrity of the Islamic Iran as religiously prohibited?

U.S. Plane Destroyed by Egyptian Muslims

GF160904 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 16 May 85

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper *JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI* carried a report on the destruction of a U.S. spy plane by Muslim revolutionaries in the Egyptian Army. The report says:

Reliable Islamic sources have announced that at the beginning of 1985, Egyptian Muslim revolutionaries destroyed a U.S. advanced spy plane at a Cairo airfield. The United States claimed that the plane caught fire as a result of an air accident in Cairo.

Islamic movement sources in Egypt have stated that the United States decided to send this plane to Iraq with 17 U.S. military experts who work aboard it, following the restoration of diplomatic relations between Baghdad and Washington. The sources of the Islamic revolutionaries in the Egyptian Army added that this plane had flown several times over the battlefronts between Iran and Iraq and carried military information to the Saddamist regime.

It landed at Cairo airport for refuelling. A unit of the Islamic movement in the Egyptian Army attacked it with rockets and destroyed it. All the experts working aboard it — numbering 17 persons — were killed.

It is worth noting that such planes had not been supplied to any foreign country outside the NATO alliance. This was the first time that such a plane was sent to Cairo in order to carry military information to the Saddamist regime.

During its [word indistinct] this plane used to fly out of Cairo.

So far, the cause of the plane's explosion has not been clarified by the United States in order to hide the activity of the Muslim revolutionaries in the Egyptian Army. The United States said that the explosion resulted from an air accident at Cairo airport.

Joint Staff Command Issues Communique 15 May

LD151734 Tehran IRNA in English 1712 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Tehran, May 15, IRNA — A number of Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded Tuesday [14 May] in artillery duels between Iran's Islamic forces and Iraqi forces in the northern front, said the Joint Military Staff in its communique today. It said Iran's Muslim combatants kept the upper hand in the confrontations, bombarding and interrupting Iraqi supply vehi-

cles and motorized columns. The heaviest clashes in the north were reported in the Sardasht area of West Azarbayjan Province where five enemy troops were killed.

In the central sector of the war front, enemy patrols tried unsuccessfully to infiltrate Iranian positions in Qasr-e Shirin and Mehran on Monday [13 May] and in Sumar on Tuesday. In all cases the enemy was forced to retreat with heavy casualties, it said.

Iran's combatants also opened sporadic fire on Iraqi positions and supply routes, inflicting noticeable casualties in other central fronts.

In the Arvand River front of the south, five enemy weaponary positions and their crew were destroyed and their engineering units were bombarded, the communique said.

Bahrain Air Force To Receive U.S. F-5 Fighters

GF160546 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] The radio of the Zionist regime last night announced that the Bahrain Air Force will soon be equipped with six F-5 American-made jet fighters. This radio added that Bahrain will temporarily house these planes at its international airport, but there are plans to build a new military air base in Bahrain within the next 2 years.

According to IRNA which has reported this news, the biggest American naval base in the Persian Gulf region and the Sea of Oman is in Juffayr [in Bahrain] which is a U.S. intelligence-gathering center. There are 15,000 [as heard] American military personnel stationed there.

Iranian, Iraqi Citizens Arrested in Kuwait

LD151729 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] According to an IRNA report, the Kuwaiti Government, continuing the hostile measures adopted against Iranian nationals resident in Kuwait and against Iraqi Muslims and Kuwaiti nationals without identity papers, over the past 2 weeks Kuwaiti security forces have without reason arrested dozens of Iranian workers resident in that country and thrown them into jail. Kuwaiti security forces pursuing Iranian and Iraqi Muslim workers in Kuwait's densely populated areas and bazaars have had them arrested and transferred to the Aliens Office of the Criminal Investigation Department. Reports indicate that during the past few days Kuwaiti security officials, raiding the [word indistinct] working class district, have arrested dozens of Iranian and Iraqi Muslim workers and moved them into Kuwait's many jails and police stations for interrogation.

In the meantime most Iranian, Iraqi, Syrian, and even other Arab nationals resident in Kuwait, have never seen such persecution and discrimination in Kuwait before. While expressing anxiety about their future in that country, they are preparing themselves for all sorts of unexpected developments. On the other hand, Kuwaiti commercial and financial circles, expressing anxiety about the future and about Kuwait's political, economic, and security situation and also about the intervention of Kuwaiti security forces in all affairs, are gradually taking steps to transfer their cash properties abroad and are preparing themselves for any sudden political or economic interference in the country.

Commentary on Iraqi 'Instability', Kordestan

LD151537 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1115 GMT 15 May 85

[Political commentary: "The Intensification of Battles in Iraqi Kordestan Together With Economic Instability"]

[Text] In addition to repeated defeats on the fronts of the imposed war, the Iraqi regime is faced with two accelerating internal crises; namely, political instability in towns and especially in the north of the country, and economic instability. In the north of Iraq at the moment the Iraqi Kurds have practically liberated a part of that region and have freed it from the domination of the regime ruling over Iraq. Each day there are many battles between the Kurdish forces and the Armed Forces of Saddam; among the latest examples is the freeing of 60 km of the strategic Sulaymaniyah-Kirkuk road. According to the reports we have received, during a heavy battle, the Iraqi Kurdish forces succeeded in occupying the communication route between Chamchal and Sulaymaniyah, in addition to the above road.

On the other hand, as the result of the battles that have been taking place in the Iraqi Kordestan since the middle of the current month [which began 21 April] the struggling Kurdish forces have been able to kill more than 60 of the Iraqi forces in the east and southeastern parts of Kirkuk. These battle entered a new state since last Bahman [Bahman began 21 January] and, at the moment, the situation in the northern parts of Iraq is very tense and there are many reports about intense clashes inside Iraq.

In addition to the tension existing in Kordestan, in other Iraqi towns too the Muslim population of that country are showing their anger at the continuation of the rule of Saddam's regime and its crimes. Religious and holy cities of Iraq, such as Karbala' and Al-Najaf, show particular signs of unrest. When as the result of the stupidity and crimes of Saddam the Armed Forces of our country were forced, against their wishes, to attack Baghdad and Basra with missiles, the dissatisfaction of the Iraqi people increased and they have repeatedly protested Saddam's policies. In view of political circles, the visit of Husni Mubarak, the president of the Egyptian regime, to Turkey is not disconnected with the tense situation inside Iraq, especially its northern regions. It is said that during his visit he will have discussions about the steps that can be taken to solve the situation.

This political and security instability which is the result of the aggressive policies of Saddam, side by side with Iraq's economic crisis, is tearing the Iraqi regime apart from within with an accelerated pace. According to official figures, the Iraqi regime has a foreign debt exceeding $37 billion; while Iraq's reserves in foreign banks which were more than $25 billion in 1980 had been

reduced to only $800 million at the end of 1983, only a year and a half ago.

On the other hand, Iraq's only source of revenue, namely the export of oil, has been greatly reduced and only the oil pipeline through Turkey and the oil assistance of the reactionary Arab regimes provide some minor means for the export of Iraqi oil. Therefore, the Saddamist regime has been forced only to rely on foreign assistance, especially financial and arms assistance of America, France, England, Japan and a number of Eastern European countries. Nevertheless, as that regime is incapable of repaying its debts, it is trying to postpone its repayments with the help of its supporters. In a report that has recently been published it is said that the officials of Saddam's regime have asked Japan and a number of East European governments to agree to the postponement of the repayment of Iraqi debts. These repayments were once again postponed in 1983.

On the other hand, with the service that Saddam's regime rendered America and its other supporters by starting the imposed war, and as they know that with the downfall of Saddam's regime their interests will be greatly harmed in the region, they continue their assistance to Iraq in a desparate way and without any regards for the future. As the latest example of such assistance, one can refer to England's financial assistance to Iraq to the tune of $355 million.

However, no matter how much such assistance continues, the economic and security instability of Iraq and even more so the victories of the our country's Armed Forces in the battlefields point to only one outcome, namely the downfall of Saddam.

Soviet Air Base in Afghanistan Hit by Missiles

LD151917 Tehran IRNA in English 1857 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Birjand, Khorasan Prov. May 15, IRNA — Soviets' largest air base in Farah Province in Afghanistan, was hit by 15 surface-to-surface missiles launched by Afghan Muslim mujahidin last week, reports from here say.

The reports quoted eyewitnesses as saying a column of dark black smoke billowed up right after the attack. They also added that one of the missiles hit Soviet soldiers' headquarters inflicting heavy casualties and damages.

Informed sources close to the mujahidin said that 110 fighter planes and helicopters belonging to Soviet forces as well as two armoured battalions were guarding this base.

ETTELA'AT Reports Increase in Wheat Stockpiling

GF150642 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 30 Apr 85 p 4

[Text] With the completion of the 120,000-ton silo at Sufian in Tabriz and with more wheat purchasing warehouses, the total wheat stockpiling capacity in the country will grow by 150,000 tons this year. Mr Rowshan Zamir, head of the board of directorate and managing director of the cereal organization, who is on a visit to Sari to participate in a meeting of the wheat purchasing joint services of Mazandaran Province and to look into the possibility of stockpiling and buying wheat from farmers which is over and above their own needs in the Mazandaran and Gorgan regions, after taking part in the meeting yesterday morning told the Central News Unit correspondent that with the completion of the Sufian silo and with some other warehouses, our stockpiling capacity will grow by 150,000 tons. He added that we have more projects in hand and as soon as they are implemented our capacity for stockpiling wheat will grow by a similar figure in 1986-87.

On the question of buying surplus wheat from the farmers and meeting the remaining needs of the country from abroad, he said: Fortunately, our imports of wheat from foreign countries were reduced to 1 million tons last year. This was due to the hard work of farmers throughout the country and also to the efforts of our brothers in the state cooperative and cereal organization. With the arrangements that have been made to buy surplus wheat from the farmers and with suitable weather, it is forecast that, God willing, our imports will be even less this year.

As to the method of buying surplus wheat from the farmers, he said: The method is the same as that of last year except that this year more agricultural facilities will be given to the farmers who sell their wheat to the government. My advice to the farmers is that they should not let themselves be deceived by the "forward purchasers," that is not to sell the wheat in advance to the middlemen, and after keeping aside the wheat required by them for their own use, they deliver the rest to the government.

Commentary Views Musavi's Remarks on Economy, War

GF150810 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 15 May 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The prime minister of our country, Mr Mir Hoseyn Musavi, recently in an interview [as heard] attended by domestic and foreign correspondents answered questions on important political and economic issues. In part of his remarks dealing with economic issues and the level of inflation, Mr Musavi said: It is worth noting that we have not borrowed from abroad. This means our country is at the top of the list of Third World countries with no debt to foreign countries. This is a source of pride for the Islamic Republic of Iran. Since the victory of the revolution and the establishment of the system of the Islamic Republic, the people have decisively stood up to the many plots of oppression and have not hesitated to sacrifice their most important possessions in order to maintain the sovereignty of the revolution. During this period the nation, while offering sacrifices and its pure blood, not only has neutralized the many extensive plots of international oppression that have materialized in various forms such as coup plots, an economic embargo, unrest in various parts of the country, and support for the enemies of the Islamic Republic, but also, after the passage of 5 years since the start of the imposed war, it has liberated extensive portions of our occupied land and dealt notable, mortal, and crushing blows on the aggressors. Thus, the aggressor warmongers are today resorting to any means to escape the corner they have painted themselves into. However, the Islamic Republic of Iran will continue its just battle

until the achievement of its just demands as it has repeatedly announced.

In his recent interview, Mr Musavi, replying to a question concerning the possible participation of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the UN Security Council, repeated the previous position, clearly stating: I divide this issue into two segments: First, discussions on the war. We will attend the UN Security Council if it first assumes a clear and open position with respect to identifying the aggressor. Second, the issue of the eight-point proposal. If the council announces its intention to follow up on this, then naturally we will take part in the council and explain the position of the Islamic Republic of Iran in this respect.

Irrespective of the sincere support of the Islamic Republic for all efforts to (?condemn) the inhuman actions of the Iraqi regime in attacking civilian areas and commercial shipping, endangering international shipping lines, threatening passenger airliners, and using chemical weapons, no clear and decisive position has yet been taken by international organizations in openly condemning the regime of Iraq, and no decisive action has yet been taken to end such behavior which clearly tramples upon accepted international laws and regulations.

Recently, due to the sincere efforts of the Islamic Republic of Iran in revealing facts, some incomplete but positive positions have been taken by these organizations after many years of silence. Today, those wounded individuals who have been sent to Europe due to the extreme level of their injuries inflicted by chemical and poisonous weapons have created such conditions in Europe that governments have been forced to acknowledge Iraq's use of such weapons and condemn the use of poison gas, because of the level of hatred and disgust in world public opinion for the makers and users of such weapons which are banned by the Geneva protocol of 1925, to which Iraq is a signatory.

The UN Security Council, despite a clear statement confirming the use of chemical weapons by Iraq against Iran in the report by the delegation dispatched by the secretary general, condemned the use of this illegal weapon without naming Iraq.

A decisive, clear, and united position by international organizations would be powerful enough to force the rulers of Baghdad to comply with international regulations. However, the spiteful position of governments and international organizations has played an important role in encouraging the Iraqi regime to resort to such illegal and inhuman actions. It is interesting to note that sometime after the complaints of the Islamic Republic of Iran about chemical weapons were discussed, (?the death-shroud makers) of the White House announced the U.S. Government's general opposition to the use of chemical weapons while condemning [as heard] the Iraqi regime.

However, according to reports from the War Publicity Headquarters, it is clear that Washington sent at least 2,000 kg of mustard gas to Baghdad via one of its military air bases in Spain in February 1983. This consignment, according to available documents, arrived at this base from California. In addition, according to a report by IRNA, the Iraqi regime, in request for bids for sale of chemicals on 7 November 1984, asked American companies to state their prices on the basis of conditions set forth by Iraq. Among the materials that Iraq wished to purchase were items such as diazinon 10 percent g, malathion 50 percent ec, malathion 95 percent ulv, and diazinon 60 percent ec. Various combinations of these materials can produce chemical gases.

The martyr-nurturing nation of Iran, knowing the oppressive nature of the arch-Satan and with its clear experience of many years of the criminal actions of this leader of international imperialism, obviously did not and does not expect anything else. The Iranian nation again stresses its just demands and announces to the world that it will continue its just battle until the achievement of all its rights. As the course of events and the realities of several years of war have shown, the many plots of international oppression will only result in their defeat.

If there are some today who still imagine that the dispatch of a delegation to European countries and meetings with aged colonialists to obtain their maximum support can tighten the noose around the neck of the Islamic Republic of Iran in order to prepare the grounds for the imposition of unjust demands on the Muslim nation of Iran, then they should know that such countries are so weak that their colonialist plots cannot cause the slightest hesitation in the steel-like determination of the Muslim nation of Iran.